



BARANGAY ANTI-DRUG ABUSE COUNCIL: ITS FUNCTIONALITY UNDER DILG MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 2015-66

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ABSTRACT: The Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) as mandated under existing laws and its creation is in compliance with Republic Act (RA) 9165 otherwise known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 and being supported by the DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-66 first line of defense against the proliferation of prohibited drugs in the society. This study is designed to determine the Barangay anti-drug abuse council in relation to its functionality under DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-66 principally in the performance of their duties under the three phases of Drug Clearing Operations in the barangay as embodied in DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-06. Based on the results of this study, BADAC members are particularly cognizant of their functions and acknowledged the significance of the local residents primarily the role of parents in the quest of curbing illegal drugs and further recognized that active engagement to sports of the youth is essential to turn away their attention to illegal drugs. In view of the findings of this study, it is strongly recommended that a strong partnership between the BADAC and the local residents should be established for the purpose of coordinating different relevant activities in curbing illegal drugs in the locality.

Keywords: *Barangay anti-drug council, functionality, MC #2015-66, Republic Act 9165, prohibited drugs, drug clearing operations, descriptive-quantitative design*

INTRODUCTION

The Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) is deliberated as the first line of defense against the proliferation of prohibited drugs in the society. This is accordingly since its members predominantly made of barangay officials and barangay sectoral representatives



having the access to first-hand information about the members of their respective locality. The Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) as mandated under existing laws and its creation is in compliance with Republic Act (RA) 9165 otherwise known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 and being supported by the DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-66, composed of the Punong Barangay as the chairman, councilor who heads the committee on peace and order, the head of the barangay tanods, the principals of the school located in the barangays and the president of the community associations. The Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) as mandated by these laws and circulars should lead the fight against illegal drugs through the campaign, “Mamamayan, Ayawsalligalna Droga” (MASID). These memorandum circulars were issued to put emphasis on to the local authorities principally the barangay officials of their principal responsibilities in support of the overall government efforts to address peace and order principally in curbing illegal drugs and other substances.

The Philippine government is distressed of the emerging number of drug associated problem; thus, agencies were apportioned to control and to evaluate drug dependence and drug pushing cases and make it a top priority as it may be one of the major causes of recorded crimes in the country. Evidence of this is the accumulative number of convicts who have been charged with drug related offenses. To protect the community from drug menace, different anti-drug laws, agencies and campaigns are created by the government to address drug abuse. Republic Act No. 9165, otherwise known as “The Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002”, was promulgated by the Philippine Government to safeguard its citizen from the harmful effects of dangerous drugs. To warrant a more well-organized implementation of the said act, the local government units is given the authority to formulate, enact and implement programs to control the escalation of drug abuse within their locality. However, every government program to be effective stresses the involvement of its citizens. Government’s efforts will not be effective without the help and the cooperation of the people in the community.

The heave of drugs has anticipated frightening magnitudes in the country over the past three decades. Drugs are a threat to health and serious threat to the well-being and security of



the residents due to drug related crimes. Many are asking what could have caused the gravity of this problem when as early as 2002 the Comprehensive Drug Board (DDB) was created by virtue of Republic Act No. 9165 or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act to curb the proliferation of illegal drug activities. This was shadowed by the conceptions of several anti-drug councils from the national level until the lowest political unit or the barangay level called the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council or BADAC to be the vanguard in the campaign against the drug problems since the police alone cannot address the issue.

Fighting illegal drugs, alongside confronting poverty, according to Shahani (2016) is the focal point piece of Duterte's policy. Affirming that he will see capital retribution reintroduce for a wide range of crimes, he vows to uplift drug abuse to a "national security issue" by intensifying persistent squelching on syndicates and users, and demolishing illicit laboratories using elite security forces.

Further, in the study of Sandico (2010) titled "Concerted Efforts Towards Drug Abuse" he stressed that drug problem is not the sole responsibility of the police and other law enforcement officers, the active responsive community correlates each other in terms of curbing this drug menace. He stressed that the community refers to the family itself considering that the parents are the ones responsible for the moral fiber of their children, to educate them being the first teacher and to discuss the will of taking drugs. By doing this, there will be a strong foundation in terms of drug prevention. The education institutions, from the primary grade, secondary level or even college level, it is the moral responsibilities and obligation of the teacher to inculcate into the mind of the pupils/students the disadvantages of taking Dangerous Drugs. The evil effects of it when it is taken to the body, it produces abnormal effect emotionally and physically. Alcohol and drug use are among the most pressing problems facing Hawaii and have been the cause of major concern for the past ten years (Austin, 2004). In a recent study, stakeholders representing eight out of eleven rural communities rated drug use as the number one health concern within their communities (Withy, Andaya, Mikami, & Yamada, 2007). In addition, Hawaiian adolescents have exhibited higher rates of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use when compared with other ethnic groups in Hawai'i (Pearson, 2004; Hishinuma, Nishimura, Miyamoto, &



Johnson, 2000), and as a result experienced more ATOD-associated problems (Hishinuma et al., 2000; Ramisetty-Mikler, Caetano, Goebert, & Nishimura, 2004). Hawaiian youth experience an early age of onset and high lifetime use rates for alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, with a dramatic increase of alcohol use between grades 6 and 10 (Hishinuma et al., 2000).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study is designed to determine the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council in relation to its functionality under DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-66 principally in the performance of their duties under the three phases of Drug Clearing Operations in the barangay as embodied in DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-06. Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the BADAC member-respondents in terms of:
 - 1.1 Age
 - 1.2 Gender
 - 1.3 Civil Status
 - 1.4 Position
2. What is the profile of the resident-respondents in terms of:
 - 2.1 Age,
 - 2.2 Gender
 - 2.3 Civil Status
3. What is the extent of the Functionality of BADAC members in the barangay anti-drug clearing operations as assessed by the two groups of respondents in terms of:
 - 3.1 Pre-Operation Phase
 - 3.2 Operation Phase
 - 3.3 Post-Operation Phase



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research undertaking used the descriptive-quantitative method of research that thoroughly describe and measure the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council and its functionality under DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-66 of Piat, Cagayan covering the extent of implementation of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) in the three phases of the drug clearing operations. The primary tool in gathering the needed data was the questionnaire. The questionnaire was constructed based from DILG Memorandum, DDB Circular, Executive Order. The respondents of the study were the BADAC members and selected residents of the locality using the random sampling technique. The data gathered were treated, presented and analyzed using frequency counts, percentage and mean.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table1.a: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of respondents

According to Age

Age	BADAC MEMBERS		RESIDENTS	
	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
18-21	2	3.57	80	22.86
22-30	4	7.14	73	20.86
31-40	6	10.72	119	34.00
40- above	44	78.57	78	22.28
total	56	100.00	350	100.00

The data revealed that the highest frequency of 44 or 78.57 percent of the BADAC members belong to the age range of 40 years old and above while the highest frequency of 119 or 34.00 percent of the residents belong to the age range of 31-40 years old. These data showed that both group of respondents are already in the middle adulthood stage which is characterized in the findings of Blanchard-Fields (2007) which stressed on interpersonal problem solving of older adults use more effective strategies than younger adults to navigate through social and emotional problems. In the context of work, researchers rarely find that older individuals perform less well on the job as revealed by Park & Gutches



(2000) and older workers may develop more efficient strategies and rely on expertise to compensate for cognitive decline.

Table1.b: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of respondents

According to Sex

Sex	BADAC MEMBERS		COMMUNITY	
	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
Male	46	82.14	146	41.71
Female	10	17.86	204	58.29
Total	56	100.00	350	100.00

The table showed the frequency and percentage distribution of respondents as to sex. As revealed from the table, the males out-numbered the females of the BADAC group. It has always been noted that politics or engaging oneself to be a public servant is a man's turf. This notion is supported by the study undertaken by Kate Davey in 2008, where she stressed that women described office politics as an informal system that *keeps power with those who have it, while excluding those who don't*. In this study, women's descriptions of career barriers were in fact descriptions of political barriers. Subsequent research has borne this out: Even though women and racial minorities understand the political environment, they may not gain the advantages white men do by engaging in it. Research published in the Journal of Applied Psychology argues that women prefer work environments that foster cooperation, teamwork, and support. Creating cooperative rather than competitive environments will allow more women to thrive. This was further supported by research undertaken by Accenture, which found 14 factors that contribute to creating cultures of equality, and these fell into three key areas: making diversity a top leadership priority, including men in diversity initiatives, and ensuring employees Office politics may be a white man's game, but it is a game that benefits only some white men.



Table 1.c: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of respondents

According to Civil Status

Civil status	BADAC MEMBERS		COMMUNITY	
	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
Single	5	8.93	128	36.57
Married	45	80.36	173	49.43
Separated	2	3.57	26	7.43
Widow/er	4	7.14	23	6.57
total	56	100.00	350	100.00

Majority of the respondents on both groups are married as shown in the table. Marriage imposes increased responsibilities that may cause a person to value and considered significant that a job is necessary. In the limited research conducted on this area consistently indicates that married employees are more satisfied with their jobs than are their unmarried counterpart. (Austrom et. al. 1988; Federico et. al. 1976; Garrison and Muchinsky 1977; Watson 1981).

Table 1.d: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents

According to Occupation

Occupation	BADAC MEMBERS	
	frequency	percentage
Barangay officials	29	51.79
School principal	11	19.64
Barangay Tanod	16	28.57
total	56	100.00

Occupation of the composition of the BADAC is revealed from the table. As mandated by the law on Republic Act (RA) 9165, majority of its members are local official who belong to the locality and supported by members from the other sectors to demonstrate a governance of equal representation.



**Table 2: Mean Distribution of the Respondents on the Extent of Functionality of
BADAC members in terms of Pre-Operation Phase**

Pre-Operation Phase	Mean		Over-all mean	Descriptive Equivalent
	BADAC	RESIDENTS		
Provide an emphasis to collection and analysis of drug-related information and prevention education	3.74	3.32	3.38	Regularly
Activate and allocate responsibilities for barangay drug clearing activities	4.47	4.15	4.19	Often
Organize house clusters with designated cluster leader in the barangay	3.60	3.41	3.43	Often
Conduct basic drug prevention and control seminars to all stakeholders in the barangay	3.70	3.51	3.54	Often
Determine the priority drugaffected barangay, taking into consideration the number of drug users/pushers and the gravity of the drug problem in the area, for the conduct of anti- illegal drug operations and advocacy/preventive education seminar	3.74	3.39	3.44	often
Submit consolidated information report to CADAC/MADAC and local police unit concerned for the formulation and validation of watch list of drug personalities in the barangay	3.89	3.41	3.47	often
Implement ordinances creating Administrative Boards to hear and act on complaints regarding public nuisances	3.68	3.31	3.36	Regularly



pursuant to Section 52, Article VII of R.A. No. 9165				
Establish a Referral Desk in the barangay to endorse drug dependents to the duly authorized representative of the DDB pursuant to Article VIII of R.A. No. 9165 and pertinent issuances of the board	3.72	3.27	3.33	Regularly
Category Mean	3.82	3.47	3.52	often

The table showed the mean distribution of the respondents on the extent of functionality of BADAC members in terms of Pre-Operation Phase. All of the items, “activate and allocate responsibilities for barangay drug clearing activities” got the highest item mean on both group of respondents with an over-all mean of 4.19. This data implies that both the BADAC members and the residents are aware of the significance of picking the right players to play in a certain position to work towards a positive outcome for the task (<http://www.exforsys.com>)

Table 3: Mean Distribution of the respondents on the Extent of Functionality of BADAC members in terms of Operation Phase

Pre-Operation Phase	Mean		Over-all mean	Descriptive Equivalent
	BADAC	RESIDENTS		
Conduct an advocacy and/or preventive education seminars	3.84	3.24	3.31	Regularly
Conduct lectures on the proper procedures on rehabilitation of drug dependents pursuant to R.A. No. 9165	3.91	3.35	3.42	Often
Give an emphasis to the role of parents and children in the antidrug campaign	4.14	3.35	3.45	Often
Inspect chemical warehouses in coordination with City/Municipal	3.39	3.27	3.29	Often



regulatory offices and search for suspected drug dens				
Arrest the identified drug users/pushers through “citizen’s arrest” buy-bust operation	3.53	3.46	3.47	Often
File a complaint for abatement of public nuisance with the City/Municipal Administrative Boards against places or premises used as sites of unlawful sale or delivery of dangerous drugs pursuant to Section 52, Article VII of R.A. No. 9165	3.74	3.40	3.44	Often
Process the application for voluntary or compulsory rehabilitation pursuant to pertinent DDB Regulations	3.54	3.24	3.28	Regularly
Category Mean	3.73	3.33	3.38	Regularly

To “Give an emphasis to the role of parents and children in the antidrug campaign” got the highest item mean of 4.14 on the part of the BADAC members. This implies that the BADAC members are aware on the importance of the role of the family in the anti-drug campaign. This statement is supported by the presentation of Hornik (2003) on the study conducted by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) which launched the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. The campaign’s specific goals are preventing and reducing drug use among American youth and encouraging parents to play a more active role in this process (primarily through monitoring and talking to their children).’

Table 4: Mean Distribution of the Respondents on the Extent of Functionality of BADAC members in terms of Post-Operation Phase

Post-Operation Phase	Mean		Over-all mean	Descriptive Equivalent
	BADAC	RESIDENTS		
Implement sustainable support projects such	4.30	3.56	3.65	Often



as sports, religious and social activities in the barangay				
Implement sustainable livelihood projects as a reintegration program to former drug pushers and drug users	3.37	3.39	3.39	Regularly
Conduct counseling activities for the community and to the families of drug personalities	3.61	3.35	3.38	Regularly
Prepare the barangay for reintegration of drug personalities	3.67	3.32	3.36	Regularly
Conduct regular lectures, programs on the ill effects of drug abuse	3.65	3.29	3.34	Regularly
Category Mean	3.72	3.38	3.43	often

Engaging the youth to indulge on sustainable support projects such as sports, religious and social activities has garnered the highest item mean of 4.30. This finding is supported by study of MP Dawkins, et al (2006) where they examined the relationship between participation in school-based sports and drug use among Black and White high school students, using data from participants in the National Educational Longitudinal Survey of 1988 (NELS, NCES, 1988) and follow-up surveys in 1990 and 1992. Their present study revealed that participation in school-based sports was associated with a reduction in cigarette and marijuana use, thus, serving as a protective factor for Black and White students.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, BADAC members are particularly cognizant of their functions and acknowledged the significance of the local residents primarily the role of parents in the quest of curbing illegal drugs and further recognized that active engagement to sports of the youth is essential to turn away their attention to illegal drugs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the findings of this study, it is strongly recommended that



1. A strong partnership between the BADAC and the local residents should be established for the purpose of coordinating different relevant activities in curbing illegal drugs in the locality.
2. Regular coordination and monitoring on the BADAC's performance of their roles by the Municipal government and /or the Department of Interior and Local Government and to further capacitate the members in their roles.
3. Similar studies may be conducted to include aspects or variables which are not covered by the present study.

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